

# The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 362.

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## A CRITICAL STAGE IN THE BATTLE HAS BEEN REACHED

**The Germans Continue to Attack the British and French Who Hold the Line Between Dixmude And Ypres, But Have Made no Material Advance—The Germans no Longer Are Utilizing Green Troops, But Have Brought Up the Pick Of Their Army—Both Sides Express Satisfaction With the Progress of the Battle.**

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Nov. 12.—A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has been reached, and the next few days if not hours, should produce something decisive.

The Germans, with all the forces at their command, have continued to attack the British and French who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but except for the capture of Dixmude, which was occupied Tuesday, they have not made material progress.

The French official report says all the attacks have been repulsed. The Germans no longer are utilizing green troops in this region but have brought up the pick of their army, including some Prussian guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success.

Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the Allies' attacks have been repulsed and that their own attack in making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Nieuport to Ypres their position is strong.

In France, from the northwest to the southeast, there have been engagements of lesser importance, in which, according to the French report, General Joffre's armies have gained ground and strengthened their position. The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains a secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country.

The Russian army under General Rennenkampf is fighting its way into East Prussia and has taken Johannesburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns already are in Russian hands. This

gives to Russia the control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory and several branch railways running into the interior.

The Central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce railway to the Austrian frontier and is within a few miles of Cracow, whose siege is imminent.

The southern army, under General Ruzsky, is at Rzesow between Pzemyel and Cracow, and the Austrians, are opposing its crossing of the San River. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemyel while still another is operating against Austrians holding the passage of the Carpathians.

The army of Armenia, whose base is on Kars, Trans-Caucasia, is approaching the Turkish fortress of Erzerum.

The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are the subject of admiration by military men here.

A message from Sarajevo says the governor of Bosnia has addressed a proclamation to the Austrian army demanding that the Serbians must be defeated before winter. It is conformity with this, the Serbians have been driven back to their own country, but, according to the Serbian account, they defeated the Austrians who attempted to follow them.

There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army and England before long will have an army of 2,000,000 men. New armies also are being organized in India.

and countries of this hemisphere. The notes expressed the hope that Ecuador and Colombia would be impressed with the value of maintaining strict neutrality in which the United States had given no signal an example.

High officials of the Washington government said the notes were phrased so as not to require a reply and there is no implied obligation in them requiring discussions between this government and Ecuador and Colombia. Both the ministers from Colombia and Ecuador, however, who happened to be at the state department today, volunteered denials of the alleged violations of neutrality.

Just what the infractions consisted of has not been made public, but at the French embassy it was said positively in the hands of the French government. The British government charged that the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador, have been used practically as a coaling base for German ships and that wireless stations in both Ecuador and Colombia have been giving German cruisers news of the whereabouts of the British fleet. In fact, responsibility for the defeat of the British cruisers in the

feels that these generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer and every resident can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereals—wheat, flour, shelled corn, beans, peas, bacon and ham—as these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

"A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York and supplies collected by the various local organizations will be received and transported by it. This organization and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every center in Belgium. The commission is receiving cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland and helpful facilities from the German officials."

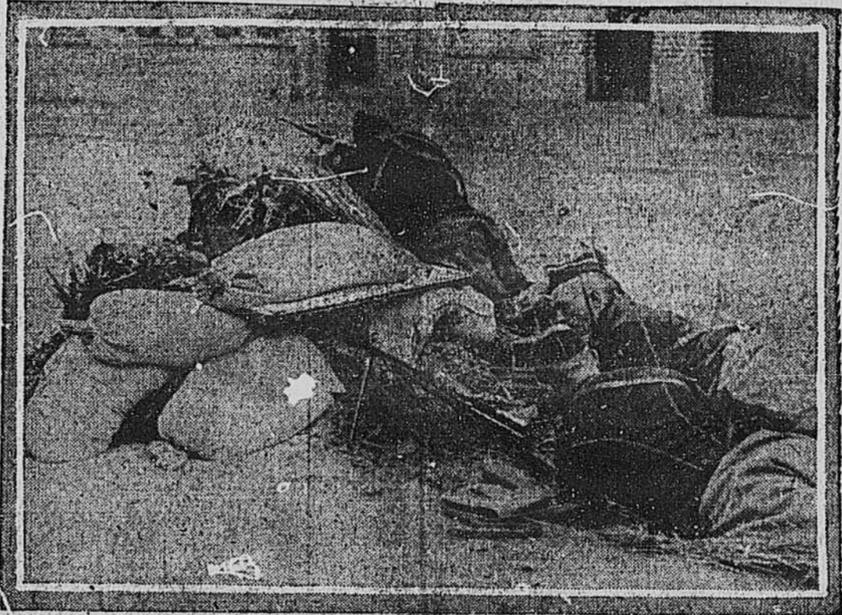
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Charles A. Ingalls, the Chicagoan whose American passport was found on the person of Carl Hans Lody, executed in London as a German spy, today told how he lost the passport in Berlin. His story implicates the German foreign office, and is being investigated by the State department at Washington.

Ingalls returned a few days ago after a long stay in Europe. Caught in Berlin when war broke out, he took his passport to the German foreign office to have it approved. He handed it to a clerk, he said, expecting that it would be returned later to the American embassy.

It failed to reappear, however. At the foreign office he could obtain no trace of it. He got a credit document by which he was able to leave Germany.

Mr. Ingalls said the original paper contained a description of him which he said to have been applicable to Lody.

## Sharp Shooters Firing From Rubbish Pile in Street



This photograph shows Belgian firing in an effort to pick off sharpshooters hiding behind a pile advancing Germans. The picture was taken during the recent advance of the Germans in Flanders.

## Warns South American States That Further Violations of Neutrality Will Not Be Countenanced

**United States Government Has Been Notified by Great Britain and France In View of Possible Complication That Might Arise—No Specific Violations Have Been Mentioned.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Ecuador and Colombia have been warned emphatically by Great Britain and France that the Allies will not countenance further violations of neutrality by these South American states.

After making strong representations through the British and French ministers at Quito and Bogota, the United States government, in view of possible complications that might arise between Colombia and Ecuador and the European belligerents.

The notes were presented to Secretary Bryan by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador and unless Jussarand, the French ambassador, respectively, calling attention to representations made to Colombia and Ecuador. The notes do not request that the United States take any action, merely advising the Washington government of correspondence with the South American states in line with the customary policy of keeping the United States informed of matters of vital consequence passing between Europe

and countries of this hemisphere. The notes expressed the hope that Ecuador and Colombia would be impressed with the value of maintaining strict neutrality in which the United States had given no signal an example.

High officials of the Washington government said the notes were phrased so as not to require a reply and there is no implied obligation in them requiring discussions between this government and Ecuador and Colombia. Both the ministers from Colombia and Ecuador, however, who happened to be at the state department today, volunteered denials of the alleged violations of neutrality.

Just what the infractions consisted of has not been made public, but at the French embassy it was said positively in the hands of the French government. The British government charged that the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador, have been used practically as a coaling base for German ships and that wireless stations in both Ecuador and Colombia have been giving German cruisers news of the whereabouts of the British fleet. In fact, responsibility for the defeat of the British cruisers in the

battle off the Chilean coast is laid by English officials to some extent at the door of Ecuador and Colombia.

British officials say no complaint has been made against Chile, Great Britain being satisfied of that country's neutrality.

In this connection, Eduardo Suarez, the Chilean ambassador, made public tonight a cablegram from Manuel Salinas, minister of foreign affairs at Santiago, giving the minister's reply in the senate to published rumors of assistance to German ships from Chileans.

The foreign minister said Chile was suppressing all wireless installations and that the government "had adopted various measures to prevent the belligerents from making use of ports or territorial waters as bases of naval operations."

One significant point in the cablegram was that the foreign minister spoke of "endeavoring to come to some arrangement on the point with other American countries." Some here believe that Chile may take the initiative in having South American countries adopt a uniform regulation on the wireless question.

El PASO, Texas, Nov. 12.—Official reports from Mexico City today said several chiefs, headed by General Pablo Gonzalez, Carranza's principal leader, have sent a message to the "first chief" and Provisional President Gutierrez asking a second time that both Carranza and Villa resign their positions. It also was reported but unconfirmed, from the Villa side, that Gonzalez had deserted Carranza and offered his services to the convention.

The signers of the two telegrams included Gonzalez, General Lucio Blanco and General Antonio Villaciel. They asked Carranza to resign "to prevent circumstances growing graver." They advised the first chief that they also had sought the elimination of Villa.

"Should he not retire absolutely," they said, "we pledge ourselves to subjugate him to law and order."

They requested Gutierrez to order Villa to leave the country. They promised they also would arrange for Carranza to leave Mexico.

Rafael Musquiz, Carranza's consular chief, stated today that he had official advice from Mexico City that a total of 40,000 troops had remained loyal to the first chief. Villa agents never have claimed that more than one half that number were in the regular division commander by the northern chief.

## ARRIVAL OF SHIP REVEALS TRAGEDY OF THE HIGH SEAS

**Business Manager of Florida Times-Union at Jacksonville Shot to Death by Passenger on American Steamship Mohawk Bound From New York for Charleston—Capt. A. D. Ingram, of the Ship, and B. H. Wright, of Utica, N. Y., Wounded—Alleged Murderer Manifests Attitude of Not Knowing What Happened.**

(By Associated Press.)  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—The arrival here today of the American steamship Mohawk revealed a tragedy of the high seas off the North Carolina coast resulting in one death and the serious wounding of two other persons.

F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of the Florida Times Union at Jacksonville and president of the Southern Newspapers Publishers' association, who was a Mohawk passenger, received bullet wound which resulted in his death. B. M. Wright, of Utica, N. Y., another passenger, and Captain A. D. Ingram, of the ship, are in a hospital here tonight suffering from similar wounds. Physicians believe both of the latter will recover.

The shooting is alleged to have been done by a passenger registered as George Batchelor Perkins, architect, of Boston. He was placed in irons immediately after the tragedy last night and shortly after the Mohawk docked here this afternoon was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Arthur Huger. It was decided to hold him for trial on the charge of killing Mr. Hinman.

Evidence tending to show that Perkins was not mentally responsible at the time of the shooting was introduced at the hearing. Perkins, who occupied a stateroom with Perkins on the Mohawk, testified that the prisoner had been taking a narcotic, which the latter said was "of the relief of headache. Several other passengers testified that Perkins acted queerly prior to the tragedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, Mr. Wright and Captain Ingram were sitting in the companionway of the Mohawk last night when Perkins, clad in pajamas and a raincoat, approached them. He spoke to the captain, who replied that he must wear more suitable apparel if he wished to mingle with the other passengers.

Perkins apparently became angered at the captain's remarks and, drawing a revolver, began firing. Mr. Hinman was struck twice in the abdomen, Captain Ingram once, and Mr. Wright once. A fifth bullet went wild. Perkins then is said to have turned the weapon on himself, but the cartridge chamber was empty.

The wireless sent forth a message for further medical aid in addition to the ship's facilities and the hospital steward from the torpedo boat destroyer Flusser, en route Charleston to Hampton Roads, hurried to meet the incoming ship. Mr. Hinman, however, died early today on board the Mohawk.

The federal warrant charging Perkins with murder was read to the prisoner tonight. He did not attend the preliminary hearing late today and the authorities say he manifests an attitude of not knowing what has happened.

Had Gained Wealth and Fame

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—George Batchelor Perkins left here Monday for New York bound for a tarpon fishing trip in southern waters. He had complained recently of dizziness and was forced to take an opiate to remedy this complaint, according to Herbert H. Holton, his brother-in-law, at whose summer home he had been staying recently.

"These little things, we led to an artistic temperament, and they never seemed at all serious," said Mr. Holton. Perkins was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an architect and gained wealth and fame as an interior decorator and designer. His work is to be found in many places throughout the country. He had traveled much in recent years. He had planned to spend this winter in the West Indies and in South America. He is 42 years old and unmarried.

## Spokesman For Delegation of Negroes Offends President

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson, while receiving a delegation of negroes today who came to the White House to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the one adopted by their spokesman, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The president added he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams in the treasury, and Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices. President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question and had been assured that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the negroes. He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the negroes. The president said that he was deeply interested in the negro race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the negro people was complete independence of white people and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the president, declaring the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the negroes had equal rights with the whites and that those rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the races.

(Continued On Page Four.)

Take Action on Entering Cotton Pool

(By Associated Press.)  
BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Nine of the fourteen national banks of this city took adverse action today on the advisability of entering the \$125,000,000 cotton pool which is being formed under government auspices to finance the Southern cotton crop. Two others, the Commercial and the Fourth Atlantic, voted to enter the pool.

Many of the bankers were said to favor extending financial help to New England cotton mills in their purchase of cotton rather than to the growers direct.

Arrived With Nurses and Physicians

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, Nov. 12.—(6:53 p. m.)—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has arrived in Paris from New York with fifteen trained nurses and four physicians. She is organizing a so-called "caring hospital" for work near the firing line. This hospital will be situated with the American ambulance as an auxiliary but will be directed, it is understood, by Mrs. Whitney herself. She will contribute \$200,000 to the hospital.

(Continued On Page Four.)

## \$3,000,000 Check Received For Belgian Relief Fund

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Nov. 12.—(7 p. m.)—The American commission for Belgian relief today received a check for \$3,000,000, the contribution of prominent Belgians. In a statement expressing its thanks, the commission said all of this amount would be needed for transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months into Belgium.

"This substantial sum," said the statement, "is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist to the fullest extent. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation. It must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about \$5,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount \$1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transport.

"The commission is arranging for a regular steamer service from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and a transport service from the interior to seaboard. The commission

## Twenty-Six Trains of German Cavalry

(By Associated Press.)  
HAVRE, Nov. 12.—(By way of Paris, 7:55 p. m.)—The Belgian minister of war has been informed that 26 trains from Ghent filled with German cavalry passed through Brussels last week going towards Germany.

Extensive entrenchments, including barbed wire entanglements, have been constructed in the neighborhood of Namur and Liege, according to advice to the minister. A majority of the civic guards of Brussels have deserted, refusing to sign an agreement not to take up arms against Germany, it is said.

Overcomings For France

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Three Massachusetts woolen mills today reported they had received orders for overcoats to be shipped to France. Additional orders for heavy blankets and harness pads were placed. Cotton goods were quiet. Yarns were better. Raw silk was lower.

## Tells How He Lost Passports in Berlin

(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Charles A. Ingalls, the Chicagoan whose American passport was found on the person of Carl Hans Lody, executed in London as a German spy, today told how he lost the passport in Berlin. His story implicates the German foreign office, and is being investigated by the State department at Washington.

Ingalls returned a few days ago after a long stay in Europe. Caught in Berlin when war broke out, he took his passport to the German foreign office to have it approved. He handed it to a clerk, he said, expecting that it would be returned later to the American embassy.

It failed to reappear, however. At the foreign office he could obtain no trace of it. He got a credit document by which he was able to leave Germany.

Mr. Ingalls said the original paper contained a description of him which he said to have been applicable to Lody.